The Millheim Journal.

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THE test as to whether a young tree is making sufficient growth or not is made by examining its new shoots. If these grow twelve to fifteen inches annually neither manure nor additional culture is probably needed. If less than this length of new wood is grown something is needed to stimulate the growth and increase the vigor of the tree.

A HYMN OF WORSHIP.

How pure the dawn and bright!
A thousand songs of waking joy arise;
And to the zenith, flooding all the skies,
Mounts the wide splendor of the light.
So rise my soul! to God.

Filled are the curving brooks
With hast'ning streams and waters running bright,
Dancing and singing in the morning light,
Or gliding into grassy nooks,
Thus do I hope in God.

I look for flowers to bloom
Along the margin of these streams; the skies
Of warmer May, with many a fond surprise
Of violets shall cheer my gloom,
Thus do I hope in God,

All nature turns her face
Towards the increasing sun, and prays the fire
That kindles life, and bids the buds conspire,
To clothe the earth with forms of grace,
Thus I aspire to God.

The day wanes to its close,
The drowsy herd turns homeward and the wing
Of every bird is folded; vespers ring,
And weary hearts seek soft repose,
So rest my heart! in God.

THE DOCTOR'S CURE.

It was an old piece of business all round, and I am the only person who knows all about it.

To be sure, you may say there was the lawyer who drew up the will, but he did not know the motive: and as for Mrs. Germond herself, she was the most mystified of all.

How I have laughed to myself to hear her, for she was quite confidential with me.

"Why, doctor," she would say, "I never saw old Mrs. Bryant in my life.

"I had heard of her, but never until I came to Merton.

"It is the strangest thing,"

Mrs. Germond was not a native of Merton, but came there with an invalid husband and two mites of children for country air.

I, being the only physican, was soon called in to see Mr. Germond, who was slowly dying of consumption, and had been sent from some large city to try to keep the feeble spark of life aglow by country air and diet.

Mrs Germond was a splendid music ian, and had obtained the position o organist in our church from letters of introduction to some of our leading members.

In the same way she started a class of scholars amongst our wealthy people, and was thus able to support her family with comfort, if not very luxuriously.

It was not long before my professional interest was as much given to Mrs. Germond as to my actual patient, and with far greater concern, because in her case recovery was possible; while with her husband we could do no more than smooth his passage to the grave.

She was a slender delicate looking woman, refined in manner, gentle and pleasant, and with the most cheerful face to meet troubles I ever saw.

She was not pretty, but her smile was like sunshine and her voice always sweet and soft.

Yet, with all this sunny brightness, sweet even temper, and gentle care for the invalid, Mrs. Germond was one of those quiet martyrs who bear the ills attendant upon overwork and mental strain unflinchingly.

I vainly tried to make her save herself.

Her watchword was duty, and her will overcame her weakness.

Prostrate one day with the agonizing headaches of physical exhaustion, she was out the next, busy with her scholars, or up all night tending her husband.

When he had died she lay for days entirely passive, all energy gone for the time; her heart crushed with grief, her frame for once without the ruling power to rouse it to action.

But she was not the woman to let such grief overcome her manifest duty, and motherlove came to rouse her.

Once more the dreary treadmill began to wear her body, now still less fitted for its burdens, and I could only help her to temporary relief and strength, knowing that perfect rest would restore to its natural strength one of the most perfect organizations I ever saw.

Ah, how I longed for money in those days when I watched Mrs. Germond treading a path I knew must end in death, without the power to stop her.

For her children, as for her husband, she toiled unceasingly, and while her home duties were so engrossing, she never turned from the calls of humanity or charity.

Many a dying bed, where poverty wore its darkest frown, was soothed by her gentle presence.

Many a dainty dish came from her hands to those poorer than herself.

It was impossible for me to avoid knowing all this, as the invalids of Merton had no physician but myself, but it was in vain that I urged Mrs. Germond to spare herself.

"One would think I was sick," she would say to me, "when I only have a cough that I have had for years, and sometimes neuralgia."

"Are you ever free from pain?"

"Well, no, not entirely, but it is bearable."

And so I come to my mysterious legacy. I had many times told Mrs. Germond that if she would give up her scholars and obey me implicitly for six months she would be well.

And at last I did what we of the healing profession shrink most from doing, I told her that if she did not she must prepare to break down hopelessly.

"But see," she pleaded, "how often I break down and yet get up again.

"I cannot give up my work and see my children starve."

What could I say?

I had urged upon her the necessity of rest, placed before her the danger in which she stood, and I was powerless to do more.

It was just at this time that Mrs. Bryant, the owner of half Merton, and heiress to three fortunes—her father's mother's, and her husband's—was taken dangerously ill.

She was one of my patients of course, but she had but seldom called upon my professional services, having carried her eighty years of life almost without pain or disease.

Her illness proved fatal from the first but she had but little suffering, and her cheerfulness was wonderful.

Many a long talk we have had when I had finished my professional visits, and in one of these she said to me—

"Tell me of some charity for Merton to which I can leave a portion of my wealth.

"My husband's money I have left to his relatives, but I have not one living who can claim me as related to him.

"I stand alone, and I have disposed of my own property in benefits to public institutions.

"But I should like to do some other good here.

"You know so many of our poor people.

"Tell me where small sums, say five hundred each, can be distributed to do most good."

With much discussion we made out a list, and then she said—

"I have still fifteen thousand for Merton."

Like an inspiration came to me the thought of the precious life that money, humanety speaking, would save.

The income of fifteen thousand would give Mrs. Germond a support, enable her to devote herself to her children, to be the good angel of many a poor home, and yet to rest from the monotonous labor that was wearing out her strength and depriving her of her power of usefulness.

It was a bold thing to do, and Mrs. Bryant looked rather stunned at the audacity of my proposal; but I asked her to leave the money, in one sum, to a total stranger who was not an object of charity.

"But you tell me she earns a comfortable support," she said.

"At the price of her life."

"It is such a strange thing to do, to leave so large a sum to an entire stranger."

"Ah," I said, "if it were only done oftener.

"If the millionaires who leave immense sums to charities to be doled out in temporary relief, would sometimes look out for a few of the hard-working individuals who are struggling beyond their strength, and give them a sum to insure an income for life."

It was one of my hobbies, this suffering of what may be called "genteel poverty—and I used all my eloquence.

Still Mrs. Bryant seemed to be unconvinced when I left her.

"It was such an odd thing to do."

"It is an odd thing to do," I said, "but it will restore a useful life to health and strength, save a mother to two children, and I firmly believe do more good than the same money will do split up into small charities, or distributed in public institutions."

When old Mrs. Bryant died, I had gone to attend the funeral of my son's wife, and I was absent two weeks, a brother practitioner from Hilton, ten miles distant from Merton, taking my place.

On my return, in giving me an account of his visits, he made no mention of Mrs. Germond, and I found that he had not been called in to see her.

I knew that she was not fond of strange faces, and concluded that she had preferred to trust to her own judgment, if suffering until my return.

But one of my first calls was at the little cottage, where I found my friend in a state of bewildered excitement.

"Doctor," she said, "you have often promised me perfect health if I would give up my scholars and obey you implicitey. Can you still promise that?"

"I think I can under Providence."

"Issue your orders then.

"My scholars are already warned to get a new teacher.

"Imagine, doctor, Mrs. Bryant has left me fifteen thousand dollars.

"I never saw her.

"And the income is to be paid regularly from the date of her death, until the estate is settled, when the capital will be at my disposal.

"Why, you do not look half so astonished as I am."

Brought thus to my senses, I put on an expression of surprise; and I think the pleasure was already visible.

I lost no time in sending my patient, for the winter, to a softer climate than our village, with most explicit directions for her daily life.

And the result justified my hopes.

In the spring Mrs. Germond returned to Merton without one dangerous symptom, with her soft eyes bright with health, and her slender form strengthened and vigorous.

There is not in all Merton a more useful energetic woman than my former patient, and if Mrs. Bryant could see the many acts of gentle humanity that came from the little cottage, she might still think her legacy to a stranger was, after all, only another form of distributing the money in smaller charities.

A Camp of Chinese Laborers.

Camping and traveling in the forest was a delightful experience, spite of rain and fatigue; but no one of our party was sorry one morning to be met on the rivers bank by an engineer, who brought a package of letters, and the information that the camps of the Chinese graders on the railroad were just across the river, that there was a wagon road to the end of the track, and that he had a skiff and two rowers to set us across the turbulent current. We had traversed the whole distance (six hundred miles) between the ends of the railroad, which are advancing to meet next year on the summit of the Rocky Mountains. The news that we should see a locomotive that very day was received with enthusiasm. It meant beds, baths, clean clothes, newspaaers, telegrams, napkins, silver forks, and a hundred other things never noticed or appreciated until out of reach. We rearranged our luggage, bestowed our bedding upon the half-breed Indian, the Kentucky negro, and the white lad, who jointly managed the pack-train, got over the river, and were soon driving through the camps of three thousand Chinese laborers. It was Sunday, and work on the grade was suspended. The canvas town swarmed with men. Some were having their heads shaved, others were combing and winding their pig-tails; others stripped to their waist, were enjoying a sponge bath. One man was on his knees going through some religious ceremony over a chicken before dissecting it for the pot. There were Chinese stores, Chinese restaurants, and Chinese gaming tents. For fifteen miles the woods were literally full of Mongolians. Not a feature of their Asiatic life do they abandon, save that, from the necessity of working in mud and dust, they wear American boots. Their basket hats, blue blouses, and loose trousers are supplied by Chinese merchants, and a large portion of their food—their rice and dried fish, and all their sweetmeats and dainties—comes across the Pacific. The road was lined with Chinamen driving fat hogs to the camps to be slaughtered for the Sunday dinner, or carrying bundles and boxes, and boards for tent-flooring, suspended to bamboo poles, balanced on the shoulders in the exact style of the pictures on the tea-chests.

The Chinese laborers on the railroad earn one dollar and sixteen cents a day, and are hired by gangs of forty from agents of the Six Companies in San Francisco. The usual estimate of the effectiveness of their labor is that three Chinamen are equal to two white men; but the superintendent of construction on the railroad asserts that he prefers the Chinese man for man, to such white labor as can be had on the Pacific coast. The railroad operations have caused to grow up at Cabinet Landing, a grotesque and hideous town of tents and shanties clinging to the hill-side, among the pines—a town subsisting on the wants and weaknesses of the workingmen, and flaunting in their faces facilities for all the coarser forms of vice. Across the river from this pandemonium of frontier dirt, drunkenness and debauchery, is another transient railroad town, where the engineers and overseers live, with their wives and children, in clean tents, prettily embowered with evergreens.

Ebbing and flowing.

The flow and ebb of the tide in rivers are the effect of *two* agencies—first, the tidal motion forth and back transmitted by the ocean through the estuaries of the river; second, the opposing river current flowing from the interior by force of gravitation towards the sea—the former being a periodic, the latter a permanent force. At the mouths of great rivers, as the Ganges and Amazon, the resistance of the current of the stream to the incoming tide produces the huge wave called the "bore," rising sometimes thirty feet as a high wall of water. This powerful influence of the downward river current causes the tides of rivers in general to take much more time for the ebb than the flood. At London Bridge the flood-tide runs not quite five hours, while the ebb runs nearly eight hours. At Quebec the water rises during a period of three hours, and ebbs during nine hours. The true explanation of this longer period for the ebb, or apparent falling of the tide, is obviously this: that the falling of the water is made slower by the river current taking, in part, the place of the water which is ebbing seaward. The more rapid the river current, the more quickly will its volume replace the water of the receding tide, and thus help to keep up high water longer, making the ebb take proportionately more time than the flood. If our correspondent would make experiments to test the ebb-tide (i. e., the rate at which the water falls), during periods both of freshet and low water, in the Delaware, it is probable he would find that when the velocity of the river current is greatest, the time required for the tide to "run down" would be greatest.

—A large Scottish colony will settle in Arkansas early in the spring.

A North Carolina Venice.

An Atlanta writer says: I suppose Morehead city is the only city in the world without a wheel in it. I do not think there is a wagon or a buggy horse in the town, and very few in the county. Everything is done in boats. There is not a house in the county that a boat cannot get within a mile of. Not a doctor or lawyer in the county owns a horse—they practice in boats. The people go to funerals in boats, and when they arrest a man they carry him to jail in a boat.

The main export of the town besides truck is fish, but the fish caught here embrace everything from a whale to a shrimp. Last year two or three whales were taken off this coast, and a whale is worth from $1,200 to $2,000. It is said that they get between the shore and the gulf stream, and in trying to beat out to sea are sickened by the warm water. They turn in shore again, and soon strand themselves. Along the bays and inlets mackerel are caught in large quantities in nets. But this wholesale fishing is neither picturesque nor interesting. A pretty sport practiced along shore is spearing flounders. A small row boat is put adrift. A man with a flambeau walks alongside up to his knees in water. In the bow of the boat sportsmen stand with slender gigs. Along the bottom, by the reflection of the light, can be seen white flounders half buried in the sand. They remain perfectly still while the gig is poised above them, and never move until they are either speared or missed. The only drawback to this sport is that occasionally your torch-bearer is stung by a stingaree. A stingaree is simply a long and buggy whip, broken out with smallpox and filled with steel springs, aquafortis and needles. When he hits you, lockjaw is the mildest possible result. The "colored man" contingent about Morehead makes its living by crabbing. With a little boat, hardly bigger than a tub, they go out in the surf, and flopping in and out like amphibia, soon come in with a bushel or so of the ugliest looking and sweetest tasting things that swim the water.

One other very important industry of this most interesting place is the raising of "marsh tackies." The marsh tackey is a shaggy pony hardly larger than the Shetland, light built and hardy. He lives in the water and will not eat corn or hay. He is brought up on the marsh grass, which he eats between tides. They cost literally nothing, breeding in droves as wild horses. Each drove has its leader, who selects the eating grounds and decides when the tides are going out or coming in. Once every year the owners have what is called a "pony penning." All the ponies along the coast running into the thousands, are driven in by boats and either branded or sold. They bring from $15 to $30 apiece, and it is a tribute to their wildness, that a "broke" pony, that is, one that can be ridden or driven, is called a "trained tackey," and brings $70. They are in great demand in the middle part of the state, eating little and doing a heap of work. They run down to skin and bones before they learn to eat corn or hay, but then fatten rapidly and lose the ugly reddish color the salt water gives them. There are men who buy them in large numbers, train them, and take them to the mountains and get fancy prices for them. As I write there is a drove of tackies marching in slow and sedate procession against the horizon. The leader, bearing his responsibility with dignity, picks the way carefully, and his company follow with a blind sense of confidence. The water, as it splashes about their legs, glistens like showered silver, and their red sides shine against the sun like bronze. On they go, as birds beat homeward in the twilight, growing smaller and more indistinct as they plod their steady way. At last they are but specks above the water, moving dumb and patient to some well desired goal.

Paddy gained his point.

Years ago there resided in the County of Longford, Ireland, an individual noted for his thieving propensities and for the ready wit he brought to bear in screening himself from the penalties for his depredations. On one accasion the craving of his appetite induced him to invade Father Maguire's yard, and he stole from him a fine fat goose. This, however, hung heavy on his pliable conscience, and he was forced to acknowledge the theft in the confessional, reserving, however, the name of the person from whom the goose had been stolen.

"My son," said the good man, "stealing is the most grievous offence against the law of God. A thief cannot be forgiven until he has restored that which he has stolen. You must therefore bring back the goose to its rightful owner, ask his pardon and then come to me again."

Restitution was not to be thought of and so the rogue fell back on that which never deserted him—his "mother wit"

"I'll give the goose to your Riverence, and ask your Riverence to forgive me," he said.

"No, my son," said the good priest, "that will not do. You must restore it to its rightful owner."

"But, your Riverence," said the rascal, "I offered it to the man I stole it from, and he wouldn't take it."

"If you did that," said the priest, "you could do no more."

And so Paddy gained his point.

An eminent French scientist lately presented a note to the French Academy on the antiseptic properties of bichromate of potash. Experiments had shown him that the addition of one hundredth part of the bichromate in ordinary water prevents the putrfaction of all sorts of organic matter such as meat, urine, etc. A thousandth part of bichromate prevents beer from turning sour. After three months' immersion in a solution, meat was hardened and dry.

Faithful to his Master.

A Richmand, Virginia, paper recently gave the particulars of the absence from home of Mr. Augustus Green, a wealthy English gentlemen, who came to this city about ten years ago. Across the sea, in his home in Merry Old England, his family had found the smiles of fortune, and in the estimation of the public held high rank as men of great business enterprise and undoubted character. Some years since the father died and left his fine fortune to the several sons of his old age. A part of his wealth consisted of the Green Line of steamers, which runs between Liverpool, England, and Melbourne, Australia. The deceased who was of a convivial disposition, sailed for Virginia, arriving in due season and purchased a farm about eight miles from Richmond, in the county of Chesterfield. His old habits followed him here, and it was not long before he found ready friends to lift the glowing bumper and add to the dangerous temptation that had been the bane of the young Englishman's life when under his native skies and in the bosom of his family. His habits in consequence remainedunchanged andhis means received from abroad permitted the most lavish indulgence of his tastes. He stocked his farm well, employed a housekeeper, and, like a genuine old-fashioned Virginian—like a hospitable, old-fashioned English gentleman—kept his door ajar for all friends, with plenty of good cheer within. On the 13th of September Mr. Green was last seen at his home. Shortly after midday on the day mentioned he left the house and made off toward the woods, accompanied by two of his dogs—one a large English setter and the other a half-grown English mastiff of genuine blood. It was nothing unusual for the proprietor to be absent a day or two at a time, and several days passed without exciting alarm. At length inquiry was made, but nothing was heard from the missing man. The alarm increased and Mr. Maury, the financial agent here of Mr. Green, was informed of the fact. He at once employed Detective John Wren for the purpose of ferreting out the mystery. Wren sent his force out and went with it himself. He found that, lacking one day, a week had elapsed since Mr. Green or any of his dogs had been seen; that at this time the mastiff puppy had come home nearly starved to death; that it had been fed, and that it had started out to return, but upon being followed turned back at a given point

Here was a clue, and the detective and his men went to the spot at which the puppy was last seen. Here the force scattered, and pretty soon a man found a watch and hat lying close together in the woods about three miles from Manchester. Pretty soon afterward a large number of buzzards were seen wheeling their lazy, droning flight in circles in the air about half a mile distant. The detective and his men pushed on. Presently they came to a ravine, or, to speak more plainly, a deep gully; in the very bottom of which a little water oozed along, and in places where deep indentations occurred, stood in lazy pools. The company divided, one half going down on one side of the gully and the rest on the other. Presently the men saw the setter-dog and called it by name, but the dog retreated, and upon being followed was found standing by its dead master. The body was nude with the exception of an undershirt and one shoe, and was lying in the bottom of the gully, with just enough water underneath to wet that portion of the body nearest the earth. The clothing was found scattered around, a neck-scarf and pin being picked up some distance from the dead man.

Heroes of Song.

The tenor is generally a cooper, a baker, a cabman or a tanner, who has been caught singing over his tubs, his hot rolls or his hides. Why is a tenor so rarely a law student, an architect or an apothecary's assistant? This problem is one for physiologists to solve. The only thing quite certain is that the tenor is never a prodigy of learning. Grammar, especially, perplexes him; orthography drives him to despair. He therefore adopts a phonetic system of his own invention. "Let him take lessons, then," you say. Very good; but taking lessons in spelling is a confession that he cannot spell. His prestige would suffer. What would the idolatrous crowd think of their idol on learning that in a letter to his mother, he had written, "Hevery mornin i heat a raw hegg for the sake of my elth?" And his fellow-singers in the green-room? Wouldn't they make fun of him? Consequently, the tenor abstains from writing; or, if absolutely obliged to write, he takes refuge in a prudent laconism. One sweet-voiced gentleman, compelled to answer a manager who had proposed, by letter, a reduction of his salary, thought of sending his card with the simple phrase "I maintain my pretentions." But the last syllable of the word sorely puzzled him. Not liking the look of it with a t, he tried it with a double ss, and finally decided on a c, "pretencions." His geographical knowledge is equally at fault. He is offered an advantageous engagement at New Orleans, and, without reflection, signs at once. 'You are going to see a beautiful country," says the manager. "No doubt; I have often heard speak of the Maid of New Orleans, and I am particularly fond of New Orleans plums." "Ah!" says the manager, opening wide his eyes. "We start in three weeks' time. Send your luggage at once to Liverpool." "Liverpool? I don't know him. Where is his office?" "Liverpool is the seaport where we take ship." "No ship for me, if you please. You can go by sea, if you prefer; I shall take the express train instead." It was the same individual who fancied that horticulture was the art of cultivating orties (nettles), and who thought to give dignity to "Robert the Devil," who was a chevalier, by wearing the cross of the Legion of Honor. Another drawback to the tenor's happiness is that he himself is the slave of his organ. That voice, which is the source of all his success, has to be regarded and nursed with jealous care. Sobriety, even austerity, have to be strictly observed. Syrups, gruels, lozenges, liquorice, potions and flannel neckties are his fate. Besides which are to be reckoned his professional labors, mental and physical. Thus between 1830 and 1870, Mario, the famous tenor, learned by heart, studied, rehearsed, dressed and performed more than one hundred grand operas by Meyerbeer, Mozart, Rossini, Verdi and a host of composers too numerous to mention, to say nothing of minor pieces, concerts and the like. Was that the life of a sybarite? And his final destiny is to be forgotten. The painter leaves his picture behind him, the sculptor his statue, the author his book, the composer his score. What permanent record of the tenor remains, not merely after his death, but after his operatic life is ended? History speaks of Sophocles, Phidias, Appeles; but what historian, two thousand years hence, will rescue Rubini from oblivion? How many of our younger readers have ever even heard of Rubini? Unhappy vocalist, in the midst of thy triumphs "*Memento, tenor, quia, pulvis, es!*" (Remember, O tenor, thou art but dust!)

The Yak.

The yak is found in a wild as well as well as a domesticated state. Formerly very little was known of the wild variety. Nothing can be more dissimilar than the two varieties. The wild one inhabits the loftiest peaks, seldom venturing below the perpetual snows, except during unusually severe weather. It is a fierce brute, and has been known to exceed sixteen hands in height. Huc records crossing a stream in which a wild herd of yak had been imbedded in the ice and frozen to death, their forms being perfectly distinguishable through the ice. To the Tartars it is a most useful animal, being employed not only for food, but as a beast of burden, and its sure-footedness renders it invaluable for mountain traveling. Huc describes whole droves with their loads on their backs, sliding down the frozen sides of steep mountains.

Irish History not Dramatic.

There is one difficulty in writing a readable history of Ireland which no amount of new information can remove, and which almost forbids us to hope that such a work can be made popular with the general public. History is attractive in so far as it can be made dramatic—so far as each crisis in the nation's fate is summed up in some one decisive struggle, or can be told in the form of a biography of the chief actor. The popularity of Greek history rests upon the mode in which it can be thrown into acts, each terminating with some brilliant stage effects, after which the curtain falls, to rise and disclose a new plot and a fresh cast of characters. If we carefully examine the popular conception of English history from the fall of Harold to the arrival of William III., we perceive that it may without difficulty be divided into a series of dramas, each with a marked and effective termination. A history can be written biographically when the force which manifestly produces marked results is the surpassing genius and energy of a conspicuous individual; the struggle, for instance, of Scotland against England in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries lives only in the deeds of Wallace and Bruce, and is popularly believed to have terminated with the battle of Bannockburn.

The history of Ireland cannot be written dramatically or biographically. The changes which took place were all produced by unobserved forces acting over long periods. The transformation of the Northern feudal lords into quasi-Celtic chiefs resulted from many and not obvious causes, and took two centuries to effect. The only complete drama in Irish history is the reign of James II. The history of Ireland is also almost—if we may use the term—heroless. Of the Celtic population the only man who has left an enduring name in history is the King Brian; of all the Normans who fought and died during three centuries there remains only an indefinite memory of the Geraldines as a family. Cromwell is remembered not because he personally achieved very much in Ireland, but because he manifestly did something; and from Cromwell to Grattan and O'Connell not one man has left a memory. It is strange but true that although there was incessant war in Ireland for five centuries, no one out of Ireland who has not specially studied Irish history could name any battle, except that of the Boyne, or siege except that of Londonderry; and the reason of this is that during the entire period the fighting never resulted in any decisive success which determined, once for all, the course of subsequent events.

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½ column....	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00
1 column....	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00

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Job Work done on short notice.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

Revs P C Weidemyer and J D Shortess Preach's

Rev. J. D. Shortess will preach next Sunday morning, English.

Sunday School, 1½ P. M.—D. L. Zerby, Supt.

Missionary Society meets on the second Monday evening of each month.

Methodist.

Rev. Furman Adams Preacher-in-charge.

Preaching next Sunday evening.

Sunday School at A. M.—D. A. Musser, Supt

Reformed.

Rev. Zwingli A. Yearick, Pastor.

Preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday morning, English.

United Brethren.

Rev. J. G. W. Herald, Preacher-in-charge.

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—

Preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday morning.

Ladies' Mite Society meets on the first Monday evening of each month.

United Sunday School.

Meets at 9 A. M.—A. R. Alexander Supt.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 955, I. O. O. F. meets in their hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening. Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.
C. W. HARTMAN, Sec. W. L. BRIGHT, N. G.

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.
D. L. ZERBY, Sec. T. G. ERHARD, Master.

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.
A. WALTER, Sec. B. O. DEININGER, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.
J. W. FOOTE, Sec. D. I. BROWN Pres't.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
ROBERT E. PATTISON,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

For Lieutenant Governor,
CHAUNCEY F. BLACK,
OF YORK.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,
SILAS M. CLARK,
OF INDIANA.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
OF HUNTINGDON.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY TICKET.

For Congressman-at-Large,
MORTIMER F. ELLIOTT,
OF TIOGA.

For Congress,
ANDREW G. CURTIN,
OF BELLEFONTE.

For Senator,
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
OF CLEARFIELD.

For Assembly,
HENRY MEYER,
OF MILES.

B. F. HUNTER,
OF BENNER.

For Jury Commissioner,
J. H. TOLBERT,
OF WALKER.

For Coroner,
H. K. HOY,
OF BELLEFONTE.

Democrats to the Front!

Next Tuesday the great battle will be fought in Pennsylvania between political freedom and political slavery. On the one side in this great conflict stand arrayed the masses of the people, the bone and sinew of the country—the brawny farmer, the industrious mechanic, the busy tradesman, contending for the sacred right of self-government, the right to choose their own rulers without dictation by party masters. On the other side are banded together the bosses, the ringmeg, the pampered place holders, the monpolists, backed by the powers of office and wealth.

The battle will be a desperate one but if Democrats do their whole duty the cause of the people will achieve a grand and lasting victory over the combined forces of money. office and despotic ring rule.

Ohio has already spoken. The Buckeye state sends greeting to the old Keystone, nearly 20,000 Democratic majority; and it becomes Pennsylvania as the great conservative centre of the Middle States to redeem herself from the political misrule that has for years prostrated and degraded her before the great Union of States.

To the front then, Democrats! Vote the entire State Ticket. Never before have better or abler men been placed before you for your suffrages than Pattison for Governor, Black for Lieutenaut Governor, Clark for Supreme Judge, Africa for Secretary of Internal Affairs and Elliott for Congressman-at-Large. They will prove themselves true and faithful servants to the people.

Vote for the District Ticket. Curtin for Congressman and Wallace for State Senator, are shining lights of ability and integrity. They are men whom any party may well be proud of, and they will make their voices and votes for the best interests of the people felt in the councils of the nation and state.

Vote for the County Ticket. Meyer and Hunter for members of the legislature, Tolbert for Jury Commissioner and Hoy for Coroner, are all eminently worthy of your confidence and votes. They are men of acknowledged honesty and fitness and will be true and faithful public servants, Let all be elected by good majorities. Let the sturdy Democracy of the Valleys do its whole duty and Old Centre will roll up a bigger majority than ever before for the Democratic ticket and honest government.

Democrats to the Front!

The Bosses are Gloomy over New York.

Prominent government officers, including Secretary Chandler and Assistant Postmaster-General Hatton, who have recently been in New York, bring back discouraging reports of Republican prospects. Mr. Hatton said to a friend that things were looking as bad as possible there, and Secretary Chandler's opinion was about as gloomy. They fear that the disaffection will cost the republicans a very serious loss in the congressional delegation, and for that reason will make a special effort to prevent such a disaster. Judge Folger is less despondent, but he is evidently making no preparations to leave the Treasury.

The Bosses Meet.

The stalwart bosses had a secret meeting at Harrisburg the other *Sunday*, in regard to the political situation. They are much alarmed at the almost certain prospect of defeat, and are concocting their last desperate schemes to avert it. Money is to do it. $200,000 is to be raised with which to "persuade" democrats to vote for Armstrong. The business scare of two years ago is to be tried over. But the trick will not succeed. They may be able to buy up a few straggling votes in mining and manufacturing districts, but these will be a trifling offset to the thousands of independent voters who will cast their ballots for Pattison and Reform, in order to make the defeat of the bosses sure.

Betting on Election.

Betting on the result of an election is a misdemeanor under the laws of the state, and it is proper that citizens as well as officers should know what the law is. By the act of March 24th, 1817, all bets on elections in this State are declared null and void. By the act of 2nd July, 1839, any person making a bet on an election or offering to make such bet, forfeits three times the amount bet or offer to be bet, and all public officers and grand juries are required to commence proceedings against any person known to be guilty. It is also made the duty of election officers to reject the vote of any voter who has made a bet on the election or who is interested in such bet, and it is made the duty of the Directors of the Poor to sue for any collect for the use of the poor of the proper district or county all moneys wagered on elections. They can recover it from either the stakeholder or the winner. See Purdon's Digest, volume 1, page 561.

A Political Revolution.

The revolt within the republican party against the methods by which it is managed and controlled has become general. The result in Ohio was due in large degree to the dissatisfaction of the rank and file of the party with the "bossism" of the Arthur administration. In Pennsylvania the causes which produced the independent movement are well understood to be the one man power and its inherent tyranny and corruption. In New York the same causes are operating with the same effects. In Massachusetts there is a republican rebellion against the dictatorial assumptions of the party leaders which threatens to turn over the state to the democrats. In New Hampshire there is a bolt from the republican state ticket led by Ex-Senator Wadleigh who has written a letter declaring that the nomination for governor was corruptly made under the personal direction of the secretary of the navy who stepped from the deck of a United State gunboat into the hall of the nominating convention. In the western states not less than a score of republican congressional candidates are in peril of defeat in districts which have heretofore been impregnable strongholds of "the grand old party" but which are now made debateable ground by independent movements. The republicans of Pennsylvania who have gathered under the banner of independence therefore find that they are not fighting their battle alone. They touch elbows with men of like views and purposes in other states. Their column is aligned from New Hampshire to Iowa. Their movement has assumed a national character which cannot be ignored in the approaching presidential contest. The republican party must either depose its present leaders and abandon its present methods or the independents will administer on its estate in 1884.

The senatorial muddle in this district is now settled to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Senator Alexander gracefully waived his claim to the nomination received at the Lock Haven conference, and the Hon. W. A. Wallace accepts that tendered him at the Tyrone conference. This completes the ticket—and an exceptionally good one it is—and it only shows the duty of the democracy of the county and district to elect all the candidates by a good majority, which will without doubt be done.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

I, Thomas J. Dunkle, High Sheriff of the county of Centre, commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in said county of Centre, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1882.

For the purpose of electing one person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Congressman-at-Large to represent the state of Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

One person for Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent the counties of Centre, Clearfield, Clinton, Elk, Union and Mifflin in the Congress of the United States.

One person to represent the counties of Centre, Clearfield, and Clinton in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

Two persons to represent the county of Centre in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person for Coroner for Centre county.

Two persons for Jury Commissioner of the county of Centre.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid election in the several Boroughs and Townships within the County of Centre are as follows, to wit:

For the township of Haines (eastern precinct) at the public school house at Woodward.

For the township of Haines (western precinct) at the public house of H. G. Shaffer, in Aaronsburg.

For the township of Half Moon, at the school house in Stormstown.

For the township of Taylor, at the house erected for that purpose on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the township of Potter (Northern precinct at the public house of D. J. Moyer, in Centre Hall.

For the township of Potter (Southern precinct) at the public house of D. H. Ruhl, at Potter's Mills.

For the township of Gregg (Northern precinct) at Murray's school house.

For the township of Gregg (Southern precinct,) at the public house owned by J. B. Fisher of Penn Hall.

For the township of College, in the school house at Lemont.

For the township of Ferguson (old precinct) in the school house at Pine Grove.

For the township of Ferguson (new precinct) at the school house in Baileyville.

For the township of Harris, in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the borough of Bellefonte, and the townships of Spring and Benner, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the township of Walker, in the school house at Hublersburg.

For the borough and township of Howard, at the school house of said borough.

For the township of Rush, at the Cold Stream school house.

For the township of Snow Shoe, at the school house at Snow Shoe station.

For the township of Marion, at the house of Joel Kling, in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg, at the school house in Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs, at the new school house in Central City.

For the township of Huston, at the Silver Dale school house.

For the township of Penn, at the public house of W. S. Musser.

For the borough of Millheim, at the school house opposite the Evangelical church in said borough.

For the township of Liberty, at the school house at Eagleville.

For the township of Worth, at the school house at Port Matilda.

For the township of Burnside, at the house of J. K. Boak.

For the township of Curtin, at the school house near Robert Mann's.

For the borough of Unionville and the township of Union, at the new school house at Unionville.

For the First and Second wards of the borough of Philipsburg, at the large public school-house.

For the Third ward of the borough of Philipsburg at the small public school house.

NOTICE is hereby given, "That every person excepting office of justice of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of any profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary Department of this state, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district: and also that every member of Congress or State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or Commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment for Judge, Inspector or clerk of any election of this commonwealth; and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

I also hereby make known and give notice to the electors of said county of Centre, that on the said 7th day of November, 1882, they, the said electors, shall vote by ballot for the purpose of deciding whether or not the provisions of the Act of Assembly, entitled an Act "For the taxation of dogs and the protection of sheep," approved the 12th day of June, A. D., 1878, are desired to be in force in this said county of Centre. The provisions of said "Act of Assembly relating to the taxation of dogs are as follows, to-wit:

Sec. 1. That from and after the passage of this Act, there shall be assessed, levied and collected, annually, with county taxes, in each of the townships and boroughs of this Commonwealth, from the owners and keepers of dogs the following named taxes, namely: For each male dog, the sum of fifty cents, and for every female dog the sum of one dollar, to be paid to the Treasurer of the county where collected, to be kept by him separate and in such manner that he can know how much has been collected from each township and borough, and how much paid out for losses or damages in each, at any time to be a fund from which persons sustaining loss or damage to sheep by a dog, or dogs, and the necessary costs in establishing their claims therefor, as herein provided, may be paid.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of levying and collecting such taxes, the assessor in each township and borough shall, annually, at the time of assessing other taxable property, ascertain and return to the county commissioners of their county a true statement of all the dogs in their townships and boroughs, respectively, and the names of the persons owning or keeping such dogs, and how many of each sex is kept or owned by each person; and such commissioners in each county shall, annually, levy and cause to be collected the taxes herein before named, with, and in the same manner and for the same compensation that other county taxes are collected.

* * * * * * * * *

SEC. 10. That the Sheriff of each county, on the request of the County Commissioners, shall cause this Act to be published therein, with and in the same manner as notices of the next general election shall be published, and for the purpose of deciding whether or not the provisions of this Act are desired in the several counties, the qualified electors therein may vote at such election, by ballot, written or printed on the outside "Sheep Law," and on the inside "For the Sheep Law," or "Against the Sheep Law," and in each county wherein it shall appear by a proper count of each ballot that a majority are for the "Sheep Law," this Act shall immediately take effect, but in no other county until a majority of the qualified electors thereof, after like advertisement in like manner, have determined that they desire this Act to take effect therein; Provided that there shall be no advertisement or election for such purpose in any county oftener than once in two years."

At all elections hereafter held under the laws of the Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at 7 o'clock a. m. and close at 7 o'clock p. m.

TICKETS TO BE VOTED.

The qualified electors will take notice of the following act of Assembly, approved the 12th day of March, 1866: "An Act regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That the qualified electors of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed or partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of judges of courts voted for, and to be labeled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers to be voted for, and be labeled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all officers voted for, including the office of Senator and members of the Assembly, if voted for, and be labeled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labeled "Borough;" and each class shall be deposited in seperate ballot-boxes.

Given under my hand and seal, at my office in Bellefonte, this 3rd day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-two, and in the One Hundred and Sixth year of the Independence of the United States.

THOMAS J. DUNKLE
Sheriff of Centre County.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Albright, late of the Borough of Millheim, Centre county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the underigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for payment.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the estate are requested to meet me at the late residence of decedent on Saturday, October 21st instant, for settlement.

ANDREW J. ALBRIGHT.
Administrator.

Tylersville,
Clinton Co. Pa.
Oct. 12th. 1882 6t

EXECUTORS' SALE.—There will be exposed to public sale on the premises, one mile north of Woodward, on Tuesday, November 28th, 1882, the following valuable real estate of Thomas Hosterman, deceased, viz;

5 Acres of land adjoining lands of T. W. & C. W. Hosterman, and Wm. Hinkson. Thereon erected a fine dwelling house, large stable and other out buildings. Also

5 Acres of land adjoining lands of T. W. Hosterman, Wm. Hinkson and Henry Vonada. Also

125 Acres of timber land, adjoining lands of T. W. & C. W. Hosterman and John Hess. Also

76 Acres of timber land, adjoining lands of Jacob Neidigh & others. Thereon erected a saw mill on Pine creek, with good water power.

TERMS: One half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, the other half in one year thereafter, and to be secured by bond and mortgage.

Persons desiring to see these lands can apply to T. W. Hosterman on the premises.

Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day.

T. W. HOSTERMAN
C. W. HOSTERMAN,
Executors.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By an order issued by the Orphans' Court of Centre Co. the subcriber will offer at public sale on the premises at Coburn on

SATURDAY, Nov. 18th, 1882,

all that certain lot containing one-fourth acre more or less, bounded on the west by lands of Jacob Witmyer, and on the north, east and south by lands of Benj. Kerstetter, being the property of Daniel S. Kerstetter, deceased. Thereon erected a good, new dwelling house, and other outbuildings. Sale to begin at one o'clock.

TERMS OF SALE: One half on confirmation of sale, and balance in one year with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

BENJAMIN KERSTETTER,
Administrator,

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Keen, late of the Borough of Millheim. deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY KEEN,
Administrator.

6t

STRAY NOTICE.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Miles township on or about August 27th, last, a stray steer, red color, about a year and a half old, slit in left ear. The owner is requested to pay charges and take the same away.

Oct. 12. 1882. JARED B. KREAMER.
3m.

STRAY NOTICE.—A red heifer, aged about one year, with hole in right ear, came to the premises of the subcriber in Miles township, on or about the 15th day of Aug. last. The owner is requested to pay charges and take the same away.

WILLIAM KREAMER,
2m.

STRAY NOTICE.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Miles township. on or about the 15th of Sept. last, a steer about two years old, reddish yellow color, white along belley, with cut in right ear. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take the same away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

Oct. 26. 1881 U. S. SHAFER.
3m.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with the articles below mentioned, which I purchased at constable's sale as the property of John Zeigler, and will leave in his posession at my pleasure, Viz: One hayrake, one cornplanter, one corn scraper, one plow, one harrow, one 2 horse wagon, one spring wagon, one sett harness, two setts horse gears, two cows, thirteen pigs, six hogs, two horses, hay, oats, grain in the ground, about 12 acres of corn, house hold goods, together with all said John Zeigler's personal property.

JOHN OSWALT,
Gregg township, Oct. 21st 1882 3t.



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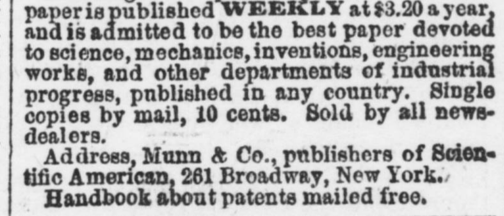
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Box 846, Corning, N. Y.

Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Time Table.

LEAVE WESTWARD.

	1	3	5	7	9
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Montandon.....	7 05	9.40	2.05	6.00	7.55
Lewisburg	7.25	10 05	2.20		
Fair Ground....	7 30	10.13	2.25		
Biehl...............	7.40	10.27	2.35		
Vicksburg	7.45	10.36	2.40		
Mifflinburg......	8.00 ar	11.00	ar 2.55 le. 3 05		
Millmont.........	8.22		3.28		
Laurelton.........	8.33		3.40		
Wiker Run......	8.57		4.06		
Cherry Run......	9.15		4.25		
Fowler............	9.35		4.47		
Coburn............	9.48		5.00		
Spring Mills ar	10.15		ar. 5.30		

LEAVE EASTWARD.

	2	4	6	8	10
		A. M.		P. M.	
Spring Mills.....		5.50		1 50	
Coburn,...........		6 18		2.20	
Fowler		6.28		2.33	
Cherry Run.....		6.48		2.55	
Wiker Run......		7.05		3.15	
Laurelton		7.30		3.40	
Millmont.........		7.40		3.52	
			A. M.		
Mifflinburg		8.00	11.45	4.15	
			P. M.		
Vicksburg.........		8.15	12.10	4.32	
Biehl		8 20	12.17	4.38	
Fair Ground....	A. M.	8.30	12.33	4.48	P. M.
Lewisburg........	6.35	8.45	12.50	5.10	7.30
Montandon ar.	6.45 ar.	9.00 ar	1.05 ar.	5.20 ar	7.40

Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail West; 3 and 4 with Sea Shore Express East; 5 and 6 with Day Express and Niagara Express West; 7 and 8 with Fast Line West; 9 and 10 with Williamsport Accommodation East.

Official Announcement.

Change of Time on Phila. & Erie R. R.

JUNE 5, 1882.

Sea Shore Express leaves Montandon at 9.07 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations, arriving at Harrisburg 11.40 A. M., Philadelphia 3.20 P. M., New York 6 25 P. M., making close connection at Philadelphia for all sea shore points.

Day Express leaves Montandon at 1.30 P. M., stopping at principal stations, arriving at Harrisburg 3.55 P. M., Philadelphia 7 35 P. M., New York 10.35 P. M., Baltimore 7.30 P. M., Washington 8.47 P. M. Parlor Car through to Philadelphia.

Williamsport Accommodation leaves Montandon at 7.48 P. M., stopping at intermediate stations, arriving at Harrisburg 10.25, Philadelphia 2.55 A. M, New York 6.15 A. M. Sleeping car accommodations can be secured on this train at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 A. M.

Erie Mail and Fast Line East will be consolidated into one train, leaving Montandon at 1.39 A. M., stopping at principal stations, arriving at Harrisburg 4.05 A. M., Philadelphia 7 20 A. M., New York 10.25 A. M., Baltimore 7.40 A. M. Washington 9.02 A. M. Through sleeping cars will be run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

WESTWARD.

Erie Mail leaves Montandon at 6.52 A. M., for Erie and intermediate points, Canandaigua and intermediate points.

Niagara Express leaves Montandon at 2.00 P. M., for Kane and intermediate points, Canandaigua and intermediate points.

Fast Line leaves Montandon at 5.50 P. M., for Lock Haven and intermediate points, Watkins and intermediate points.

TUTT'S PILLS

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS!

Dr. Tutt:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them [illegible]. I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

Rev. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

Try this remedy fairly, and you will gain a healthy Digestion, Vigorous Body, Pure Blood, Strong Nerves, and a Sound Liver. Price, 25 Cents.

Office, 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

Gray Hair and Whiskers changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

(DR. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)

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Perfection in every detail of manufacture,

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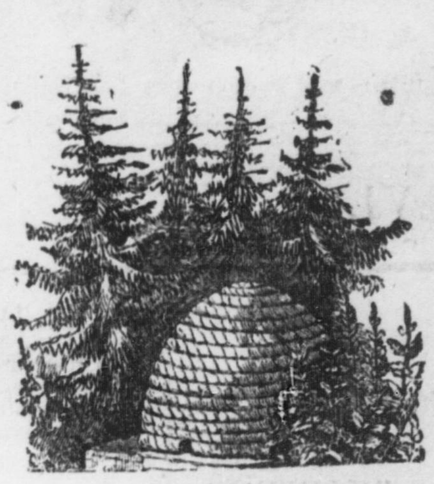
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RUPTURE CURED In 30 Days

By the use of the EXCELSIOR RUPTURE PLASTER & HEALING COMPOUND. Send for testimonials to F. H. MERRICK, Ogdensburg, Y. N

Once More to the Front.

Bee



Hive

Lock Haven, Pa.

FIRST GOODS

FOR THE

FALL SEASON FOR 1882.

We have now what we think the Largest and Most Attractive Stock of

DRY GOODS

Ever brought to this city and are now better prepared to show you than we ever were before. owing to the fifty-foot extension put to our store. It gives us much more room to show our goods, more satisfactory to ourselves and to our customers. Now we don't want to annoy you with a long advertisement, but will give you some few points worth knowing and it will be worth your time when in Lock Haven to call and see our goods, whether you wish to buy or not.

DRESSGOODS.

In this we can safely say that there never was such a stock brought to this city as we have now to show you; as fine as any house in Philadelphia. The assortment is not quite so large, this we will admit, but we have the new things and that is all we want.

PLUSHES AND VELVETS

Are the rage this Fall and they are indeed very pretty. We have them in all the new shades and as low in price as you will find them in Philadelphia or New York.

Brocade Velvets in all shades,

Brocade Plushes in all shades,

Stripe Velvets in all shades,

Stripe Satin Ottoman.

Plain Satin Ottoman.

EMBROIDERED DRESSES FROM $25 TO $42.

Together with these we have Plain Plushes. Plain Colored Velvets, $1.25 and $2.50. Black Velvets, $1.25, $2.50, $3.50, $4.25 and $5.00. Together with all these fine goods we have Plain Suitings, Stripe Suitings, Plain Flannel Suitings, with Braids in all colors to match. We will say again we can certainly show you a fine line of goods and can suit any customer from the lowest to the very best goods in the market; all we ask is an examination. Now, we have already taken up considerable space for our DRESS GOODS; we have not much room to say much about other goods, but we have them and at prices that are as low as any one can possibly sell them, and the advantage you have by buying from us, you will have so much more to select from. Our.

Flannel and Underwear

DEPARTMENTS

Have never been so well stocked as this season. We bought these goods in large quantities, as last Winter, you know, was not very cold and we have every reason to believe that this will be a severe one. In view of this we bought largely in these goods and can sell you better goods for less money than any other house in the city. Particular attention is called to a RED TWILL FLANNEL, extra heavy, at 37½cts. A Ladies' Scarlet Vest $1 75. Gents Scarlet Shirt and Drawers 98cts. a piece. Gents' Scarlet Shirts and Drawers $1.75 a piece, and the big drive in a

LADIES' WHITE VEST

AT 50 CENTS.

We could keep on naming a great many goods yet, but space will not permit. All we ask is to come and see for yourself and be convinced that all we have told you is true.

BEE HIVE STORE

13 MAIN STREET, LOCK HAVEN,

J. F. EVERETT & CO.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, NOV. 2., 1882.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,

Editors and Proprietors.

Local Department.

—Vennor says there will be a big snow storm in November.

—The Sunbury jail has a population of fifty-six prisoners.

—A good town property at private sale. Inquire at this office. tf.

—Read Mr. John Oswald's notice in another column, and then, mindy! keep hands off that property.

—A good girl wanted to do general housework. Wages paid or privelege given to attend school. Apply at this office.

—The Lutheran Ladies' Mite Society will meet at Mr. S. D. Musser's next Monday evening. Let there be a full attendance. *

—Campaign documents, good reading for voters of all parties can be had at the Journal office for the asking. All are welcome to call for them.

—D. F. Fortney and W. C. Heinle, Eqrs., were among our visitors last week. They were on a tour making democratic speeches.

—Andrew J. Harter flitted into A. A. Frank's house on Penn Street, last week. Alleman has been housed with his father for some time.

—Charley Sturgis was in town again the other day. He looks sleek and sprightly and talks *Independent* all over.

THE Republican County Committee nominated Mr. G. R. Spigelmyer, of Spring Mills, for legislature, vice Leonard Rhone, who declined.

—Have any of our farmer patrons a few bushels of apples to spare for the poor printer? "Whoever giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord"—or words to that effect.

—The Grammor School will begin Thursday the 9th instant. It was intended to begin last Monday but Mr. Morrison, the teacher was sick and is not yet fully restored.

—Russ Stam has the "starkishest" selling out sign up in these diggings. It consists of a big lot of "grozen Frackturbuchstaben" and a demoralized politician and a long eared horse.

—Read Mrs. Anna M. Weaver's new advertisement in another column and do not fail to examine her splendid stock of goods. It will pay you to call at her establishment before you buy elsewhere.

—The estate of John D. Foote still has a number of Keystone Cultivators on hand which will be sold out cheap and upon reasonable terms. Apply to

P. T. MUSSER,
3t Administrator.

—We fondly hope to be able to announce the election of Pattison as Governor of Pennsylvania, next week, and may postpone the JOURNAL a day, in order to give more complete election returns from the state and New York.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—On Sunday Nov. 19th inst., the new Evangelical church at Cowan, Union Co. Pa., will be dedicated to the service of the Triune God. Bishop Bowman will officiate. Services begin Saturday, 7.30, P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

D. P. KLINE,
Pastor.

—The editor is in Philadelphia this week to buy his stock of goods for the Journal Store. It is his purpose to make the book and stationery department more full and complete than it is now. School and Sunday school requisites will be a specialty.

—Harry Tomlinson has a new clerk. He is a real fine looking young man, hails from Hartleton, and his name is James Yarger. We give the information gratis for the benefit of our young ladies, if they perchance did not discover it all before.

—If the winter just ahead of us will prove nearly as cold as is predicted we will need from 15 to 20 cords of wood to supply two families. Now, whoever of our patrons has more wood than cash may bring wood, the sooner the better, until we "holler" *enough*. tf.

—If you want the neatest and best shoes in the market for your better half or daughters, or a most excellent pair of boots or gaiters for yourself, you had better go to Doll & Mingle's, Bellefonte, where you can be suited exactly and at prices that absolutely defy competetion. Try them. 2t

—Business is booming at Lewin's Philadelphia Branch Clothing House, in Bellefonte. It seems to be conceded on all hands that Lewin's immense stock of Overcoats, Suits, Hats, Underwear, Hosiery, Neckwear and other furnishing goods is the best and cheapest ever brought to Centre county, and that is what drives the people. 2t

Inventors and Patentees

should send for instructions, reasonable terms, references, &c., to Edson Brothers, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C. who furnish the same *without charge*. Edson Brothers is a well known and successful firm of large experience, having been established in 1865. tf

SETTLEMEFT NOTICE.—All persons having unsettled accounts with the estate of Samuel Albright, deceased, are hereby requested to meet the subscriber for settlement, at the late residence of decedent, Saturday, Nov. 11th next.

ANDREW J. ALBRIGHT,
Administrator.

—On Tuesday the 24th of last month the Board of Pardons after a brief executive session decided to refuse the application of Uriah Moyer and hold Erb's case under advisement. Moyer's death warrant will be shortly issued by the governor, and he will be hanged in the jail yard at Middleburg from the same scaffold upon which his brother was executed only a short time ago.

—In a letter from Prof. J. H. Kurzenknabe we see that he was engaged for the last two weeks in teaching a class of singers, in Jersey Shore, Pa., numbering 133 members, and is this week conducting a convention there which will end with a grand concert on Saturday. The Professor is a musician of fame and success crowns his efforts wherever he goes.

—A stalwart republican meeting was held at Aaronsburg last Monday evening, which was presided over by Hon. J. P. Coburn and addressed by S. H. Orwig, Esq., of Union county, the republican candidate for congress in this district. The attendance was small and the enthusiasm of a faint nature. The Millheim Cornet Band furnished the music for the occasion.

Read, Mark and Learn!

That a fine, enclosed Picnic Ground, with every convenience, Swings, Croquet Ground, Quoits, Pavillion, and a Fine Spring of pure water with plenty of shade, has now been completed at Spring Mills. Societies, Clubs, Lodges and all respectable parties will be accommodated on reasonable terms. Carriages and tickets to the celebrated Penn Caves at moderate rates. Address

GEO. B. NASH,
3m Spring Mills House.

SETTLEMENT NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to or who have unsettled accounts with the estate of John D. Foote, dec'd, will save themselves expenses and trouble by calling with the undersigned and settling up. I will remain at my home at Aaronsburg for four successive Saturdays next ensuig to accommodate those interested.

P. T. MUSSER,
3t Administrator.

—By referring to the Jewelry Store advertisement, it will be seen that our young friend, Mr. P. H. Musser became a partner in that business. Sturgis & Musser both are practical machanics and make repairing a speciality. They always keep the very best and cheapest watches and clocks of every kind, as well as everything imaginable in the jewelry line on hand. We wish the new firm success.

—Messrs. J. F. Everett & Co., of the large and popular Bee Hive Store, Lock Haven, place their regular fall and winter advertisement in the JOURNAL this week, and we advise all our readers to read it carefully. This well known firm has recently enlarged its store very much, to accommodate their great and growing business. They have just opened the largest and best stock of goods for fall and winter probably ever brought to Lock Haven, and they cordially invite their old friends and patrons of Penns and Brush Valleys to visit their store and examine their goods. It affords them much pleasure to serve their many customers from Centre county.

—"A Subscriber" in a correspondence to the Bellefonte *News* of last week utterly extinguishes, wipes out, annihilates the editor of the JOURNAL. How heartless and cruel! "Subscriber" knows a thing or two of our history—knows that Gen. Beaver will Governor, but he don't seem to know the utter uselessness of throwing mud at a Democratic editor. No indeed. They are just a trifle too clean and fine, it don't stick *there*. But what's the use in trying to put us into an equivocal and "shady" position before the public? We are no candidate: Gen. Beaver is; and if it affords "subscriber" amusement to rake up men's political inconsitencies of half a score years ago he ought to tell the readers of the *News* how Gen. Beaver about that time in a public speech in the town hall at Millheim said that *as soon as the Republican party proposes to give niggers a vote, I will act with the Democrats* —supplementing the declaration with the very "terse" remark: "I have no hankering for that sort of flesh."

Try again, subscriber

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from active practice having had placed in his hands by an East Indiana Missionary the formula of a simply vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections also a positive and radical cure for General Debility and all nervous complaints after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it is his duty to make it known to his fellows. The recipe, with full particulars, directions for preparation and use, and all necessary advice and instructions for successful treatment at your own home will be received by you by return mail, free of charge, by addressing with stamp or stamped self addressed envelope to

DR. J. C. RAYMOND.
164 Washington Street, Brooklyn, N Y

—THE meeting last Saturday was an entire success, barring the disagreeable state of the weather. During all forenoon it looked rather doubtful whether the meeting would be a meeting at all and the committee hesitated whether to arrange the outside or inside of the Town Hall. The latter place was at last decided upon.

Early in the afternoon the rain and mist gave promise to hold up a little and people began to come in at a lively rate. At about two o'clock the large hall was well filled and the meeting organized. Judge Frank presided, assisted by a number of vice presidents and secretaries. Hon. John D. Stiles, of Allentown was the first speaker. For upwards of an hour he entertained the audience in a very able manner on the political questions of the day. Mr. Stiles' speech is highly spoken of by all that heard it. When he had taken his seat loud calls for "Curtin" came from every part of the hall. The grand old Governor did not suffer the audience to wait long. The moment he arose the applause became almost wild, nor did it abate in the least until he was through with his speech of over an hour's length.

To say that Gov. Curtin made an able speech would be putting the matter mildly. He speaks as Gov. Curtin only can speak. His special points were the Pennsylvania Ring Bosses, the Tariff, the Increasing Expenses of the State Government, the Homestead Law for Actual Settlers and Speaker *Kyfer*. The audience was delighted with Gov. Curtin's speech and the election will tell the high estimate in which he is held by the people in this district.

Altogether it was a good meeting, and we are glad to note the excellent order and absence of drunkenness that prevailed throughout.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for November is on our table, ahead, as usual, of all others. How the publisher can afford, not only to maintain its merit, but to keep improving it as he does, is a standing wonder. The present number, for example, has a beautiful steel-plate, "Little Red Riding Hood;" a double-sized colored steel fashion-plate; another exquisite engraving, "The Falling Leaves;" a spirited illustration of a poem, "Nearing Home," a ship in a storm on Thanksgiving Eve; and about fifty wood-cuts, in addition, of new dresses, bonnets, embroidery patterns, etc., etc., Then there is a beautiful colored pattern, "Cheries and Leaves;" for a sideboardcloth—one of those costly and *recherche* affairs only to be found in "Petersons." The stories are even better than usual, which is saying a great deal; for thirty years they have been the best in any lady's book. With this number appears the Prospectus for next year, when six copyright novelets will be given and more than a hundred shorter tales, many of them illustrated. For 1883, *the reading matter is to be greatly increased*. Undoubtedly, "Peterson" is not only the best, but the cheapest magazine of the kind, being but TWO DOLLARS a year to single subscribers. To clubs, it is cheaper still, viz: four copies for six dollars and a half, with an extra copy to the person getting up the club. Or five copies for eight dollars, with both an extra copy and copyright engraving (20 inches by 27,) "Christ Before Pilate," after Muncaksy's world-renowned picture, *perhaps the greatest premium ever offered* For larger clubs, the price is still lower, while even more premiums are given. Everybody should take this magazine. Now is the time to subscribe. Address CHARLES J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Specimens are sent, gratis, to get up clubs with.

In view of the strong evidences that manifest themselves that the stalwart boses will be lavish in the use of money to corrupt and purchase voters, Chairman Hensel offers a reward of $5000 for the arrest and conviction of persons caught in this wicked work. The following is the chairman's card:

The purposes of the Cameron stalwart republicans in Pennsylvania have been disclosed by the boast of one of their agents over his own signature, that they will put out "the greatest amount of cash ever spent in a state fight."

The democratic state committee proposes to try and put a stop to bribery and corruption at elections in Pennsylvania.

I will pay the following for the prosecution and conviction of this commonwealth against bribery and corrupruption of election:

$1,000 for the first.
$500 for each of the next two.
$100 for each of the next ten.
$50 for each of the next twenty,
$10 for each of the next one hundred.

In all cases, the money will be paid to the party or parties to whose efforts the prosecuting officers will certify that the conviction is due.

These rewards to apply to any offences against said statutes committed between now and the time for the return of the vote by the election officers.

W. U. HENSEL,
Chairman of Democratic State Com.

When a man is of "age."

The "Times" stated some time ago that a voter is of legal age, and entitled to vote, on the day before the twenty-first anniversary of his birth. In other words, that a man born on the 8th day of Novem ber, 1861, can vote, on age, at the next election on the 7th of November. S. C. Collins, of Marietta, Pa., and others, have requested the "Times" to give the legal authority for that statement. Chief Justice Sharswood's Blackstone says, vol. 1 p. 464: "Full age in male and female is 21 years, which age is completed on the day proceeding the anniversary of a person's birth." In a note the same high authority says—"A person is of full age the day before the twenty-first anniversary of his birthday." Legal authorities uniformly sustain the point among which are 1. Salk, 44; I. Ld. Rayon, 480; Howard's case, 2d, Salk; 4 Dana, 597, and 3d Harrington, 547. The case reported on Harrington was that of Clarke, who was born on October 7, 1819, and voted in Delaware on October 6, 1840. He was arrested for illegal voting, and Chief Justice Bayard quashed the indictment on the ground that Clarke was 21 years of age and entitled to vote. The question has never been disputed in the courts of Pennsylvania that we can recall. —*Philadelphia Times.*

The cablegram received announcing the death of Rev. A. D. Rowe in India cost $75. Ten words sent in reply cost $75.

A lawsuit in Fulton county involved the sum of seven cents. A man bought two penny pears and tendered a coin in payment The seller gave him one cent in change. The buyer said the coin he tendered was a dime; the seller asserted that it was a three-cent piece. They went to law about it and the jury disagreed.

The Farmers' Friend.

Published at South Bend, Indiana. Terms only fifty cents a year. Circulation 33,000. The largest and best agricultural paper in the country. Eight large pages, 48 columns, few advertisements and almost double the reading matter given by the $1.50 and $2 agricultural papers but we send it to you for 50 cents a year. Premiums to every subscriber, premiums to club raisers and 232 splendid presents given them in addition, consisting of a $470 New Birdsell Clover Huller, complete, including recleaning attatchment, which cleans the seed as threshed; a $60 Cassaday Sulky Plow; a $65 Studebaker Farm Wagon; Oliver Chilled Plows, Sewing Machine, Silverware, etc. Some of the departments of the *Farmers' Friend* are "Farm Topics" "The Orchard," "Live Stock," "The Poultry Yard," "Home and Health," "Domestic Economy," "Young Folks," "The Puzzler," "The Story Teller," "The Funny Place," "Sunday Reading," "The Clover Leaf," "The Apiary," "Letter Basket," "Various Topics," "Correspondence," "Hints for the Season," "World' Record," etc. Practical farmers and the best writers contribute to it. Agents make money canvassing for it. Any subscriber authorized to act as agent. Send 50 cents for a year's subscription, or write your name and those of your neighbors on a postal card for free sample copies and our Illustrated Premium List. Address, Farmers' Friend Pub. Co., South Bend, Ind.

DIED.

On the 7th inst., in Gregg township, Abbie May daughter of Ira G. and Eliza A. Hazel, aged 1 month and 27 days.

At Mifflinburg, Oct. 31st, Miss Hannah Orwig aged about 82 years.

The deceased was an aunt of Mrs. Leitzell, formerly of Aaronsburg, as well as of S. H. Orwig, Esq., of Lewisburg and is well known in this neighborhood. She was the youngest member and last survivor of Geo. and Magdalena Orwig's family of Union Co.

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday

Wheat, old,	90
" new, No. 2	85
" No. 3	75
Corn	75
Rye	75
Oats White	40
Buckwheat	
Flour	5.00
Bran & Shorts, per ton	25 00
Salt, per Brl	1.75
Plaster, ground	9.00
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	50
Timothyseed	1.75
Flaxseed	
Cloverseed	
Butter	25
Hams	16
Sides	12
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	
Eggs	25
Potatoes	30
Lard	12
Tallow	
Soap	6
Dried Apples	
Dried Peaches	
Dried Cherries	

COAL MARKET AT COBURN.

Egg Coal	$5.00
Stove "	5.20
Chestnut	4.80
Pea	3.50
Pea by the car load	3.20

Fifty cents per ton additional when delivered in Millheim.

C. A. STURGIS. P. H. MUSSER.

'TIME IS MONEY!"



Sturgis & Musser's
JEWELRY STORE
keeps a full line of
Watches, Clocks, Necklaces, Watch Chains, Cuff & Collar Buttons, Rings, Plated Castors, Spoons, Knives and Forks, Gold Pens and Holders,
ALL AT THE LOWEST PRICE.

All repair work guaranteed. Every watch registered when brought to the store. The public's patronage respectfully solicited.

STURGIS & MUSSER, Proprietors.

P. H. STOVER,

—DEALER IN—

Clover Seed,
Flour & Feed,
Coal,
Plaster & Salt.

COBURN, PA.

☞HIGHEST MARKET PRICE ALWAYS PAID.

☞A full supply of Coal, Plaster and Salt always on hand and sold at the lowest price

☞Coal kept under roof at all seasons of the year.

☞The public patronage respectfully solicited. 39-1y

DR. J. W. STAM
is now permanently located at
Millheim,
and will give prompt attention to all medical calls at his office on
Main Street.

Try DR. STAM'S SPECIFIC PILE MEDICINE—it gives instant relief.

SLATE!

The celebrated Washington Vein of
ROOFING SLATES
for Roofs, &c., from the famous SLATE QUARRIES OF SLATINTON, LEHIGH CO., PENNA.

Can Now Be Bought
AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES
of the undersigned who is a practical Slate Roofer of many years experience. Those in want of Slate and Roofing done can secure it
At The Lowest Rates.

Old buildings re-roofed at the lowest rates, without the assistance of other mechanics. For prices and terms call on or write to the undersigned at H. K. WHITMAN'S RESIDENCE,
Broadway Street, near P. & E. Depot,
MILTON, PA.
DUAN NEFF, Agent.

SUMMERRESORT

SPRING MILLS HOUSE,
SPRING MILLS, CENTRE COUNTY, PA.,
TERMINUS OF THE
LEWISBURG & TYRONE R. R.
AND SIX MILES FROM MILLHEIM.

This is a new house and newly furnished *with everything tending to comfort and convenience of guests.* The air is invigorating and perfectly free from *malaria*, and *particularly* favorable for the *restoration to health of persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints, Malarial disorders and Hay Fever.* Near by the celebrated Penn Caves, surpassing anything of the kind known—sailing miles under ground—and inspecting halls of great wonder of *gone by ages.* Carriages to the cave daily. The table is plentifully supplied with meats, milk and fresh vegetables and fruits in season, *healthfully prepared* and *tastefully served.* Good stabling accommodations.

POPULAR PRICES:

Per day, (less than a week,)	$2 00
Per week, (less than a month)	6 00
Per month	20 00

All nquiry as to Rooms and Board will be promptly answered.

GEO. B. NASH, Manager.

READERS!

When in want of a pair of Boots, Shoes or Rubbers send to

KAMP'S

in Lock Haven and you can get them as low as in Philadelphia, New York, or any other place. If they don't suit you you can return them and get your money back. First rate goods at low prices, is my motto.

JACOB KAMP.

To Country dealers, I will sell at wholesale prices, freight added.

BUY THE BEST.

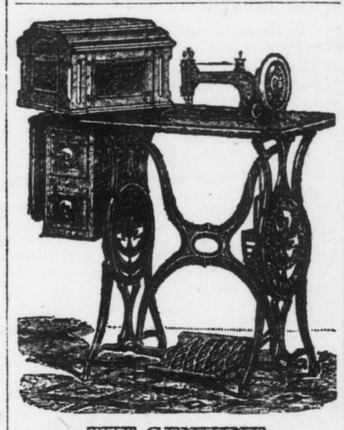
POST & CO'S
AMERICAN STUDENT LAMP.



GUARANTEED THE BEST.

STRONG, STEADY LIGHT.
SIX TIMES CHEAPER THAN GAS. By long Experience we are enabled to make the *BEST STUDENT LAMP MADE*, and the *ONLY* one that raises and lowers the wick as shown in cut. Fully covered by letters patent. Price, Nickel Plated, $5.00. Liberal Discounts to the Trade. Send for Catalogue.

POST & COMPANY,
Manufacturers and Patentees,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.



THE GENUINE
Williams Sewing Machines
ARE ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE
BEST IN THE WORLD

They have received highest Awards at the Centennial and at all other leading Exhibitions held in Europe and America.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED BY THE MAKERS.

Factories located at Montreal, Canada, and Plattsburg, New York.

THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO.,
347 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Chickering Pianos.

The Standard Piano of the World.

General Agency for these magnificent Instruments, is at

J. R. SMITH & CO'S

Nos. 110, 112, and 114 Front St.,

MILTON, PA.

Cabinet Organs.

Smith, American, Estey, Taylor & Farley
Bridgeport and others.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

Largest Stock—Lowest Prices.

Our sales exceed those of any house in our line in the state. Buying in immense quantities direct from the manufacturers for *CASH*, we defy competition.

All Goods are at Actual Value.
No Fictitious Prices. All Fully Warranted.

It will pay any one contemplating the purchase of an instrument, or anything in our line to call and get quotations.

Catalogues and Prices by mail on application.

J. R. SMITH & CO.

☞THE CHEAPEST AND BEST☜

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE

UNEQUALED PREMIUMS FOR 1883!

☞ *The principal premium for getting up clubs for 1883 will be a superb steel engraving (size 27 inches by 20) for framing, after* MUNCAKSY'S *world-renowned picture,* "CHRIST BEFORE PILATE," *for which the French Government has just paid 100,000 francs. No such premium was ever offered before.* ☜

CHOICE OF PREMIUMS FOR GETTING UP CLUBS. } THE "CHRIST BEFORE PILATE." PHOTOGRAPH OR QUARTO ALBUM. EXTRA COPY OF MAGAZINE FOR '83

FULL-SIZED PAPER PATTERNS!

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE is the *best and cheapest* of the lady's books. It gives more for the money, and combines greater merits, than any other. Its immense circulation and long-established reputation enables its proprietor to distance all competition. In short it has the

BEST STEEL ENGRAVINGS, BEST ORIGINAL STORIES,
BEST COLORED FASHIONS, BEST WORK-TABLE PATTERNS
BEST DRESS PATTERNS, BEST ILLUSTRATIONS, Etc.

The stories, novelets, etc., in "Peterson" are admitted to be the best published. *All the most popular female writers* contribute to it. In 1883, about 100 original stories will be given, and in addition SIX COPYRIGHT NOVELETS, by Ann Stephens, Frank Lee Benedict, Jane G. Austin, "Josiah Allens's wife," etc. A speciality of "Peterson," as a lady's book, it is *splendidly illustrated articles*, and especially its

COLORED STEEL FASHION-PLATES!

engraved on steel, TWICE THE SIZE OF ALL OTHERS, and superbly colored. Also, Household Cookery, and other receipts; articles on Art Embroidery, Flower Culture, House Decoration—in short, everything interesting to ladies.

TERMS (Always in Advance) $2.00 A YEAR.
☞UNPARALLELED OFFERS TO CLUBS.☜

2 Copies for $3.50 } With *the unparalled steel-engraving*, "Christ before Pilate,"
3 " " $4.50 } or a handsome PHOTOGRAPH, PICTORIAL, or QUARTO ALBUM, for getting up the club.
4 Copies for $6.50 } With an extra copy of the Magazine for 1883, as a premi-
6 " " $9.00 } um, to the person getting up the Club.
5 Copies for $8.00 } With both an extra copy of the Magazine for 1883, and the
7 " " 10.50 } large steel-engraving, or *either* of the ALBUMS, to the getter up of the club.

FOR LARGER CLUBS STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS!

Addres, post-paid,
CHARLES J. PETERSON,
309 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

☞Specimens sent gratis, if written for, to get up clubs with.

ARRIVAL

OF

FALL & WINTER MILLINERY GOODS

AT

Anna M. Weaver's

I have now in stock a complete line of
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS & BONNETS,
AT THE
LOWEST PRICES.
ANNA M. WEAVER,
Penn Street, opposite Hartman's Foundry, MILLHEIM, PENNA.

GO TO
SIMON BROTHERS,
THE BOSS CLOTHIERS
for your Clothing.
45 MAIN STREET,
LOCK HAVEN.

A. SIMON & SONS,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS,
keep the largest stock in the city.
143 MAIN STREET,
LOCK HAVEN.

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GET YOUR JOB PRINTING DONE AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE.
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Selling Cigars.

To be a successful salesman in a large retail cigar store a man must be an excellent actor; he must possess a powerful memory, and above all he must always keep his temper. There is the customer for whom the clerk must have a smile, the man who always expects to be congratulated on his looks, and the weather fiend, to whom the clerk must say, "is this hot enough for you?" To address this query to a wrong customer would be disastrous. There are others who have smoked the same brand of cigars for years. They enter the door, deposit a quarter or a half dollar, pick up their cigars and depart, without a word. There was one man, who by the way is a prominent board of trade speculator, whose voice the clerk has not heard for over six months, although he buys six cigars a day at the store. Not one man in a dozen knows anything about the cigars he is smoking, and will smoke a five cent cigar with as much enjoyment as a fifteen cent one, provided he thinks the five center is a high priced cigar. The label on a cigar box has a great deal to do with making a cigar popular, and the quotation, "a rose would smell as sweet by any other name," does not hold good in this instance, as customers generally go back on a cigar when the label on a box is changed. It does no good for the clerk to explain and expostulate; the label is changed and the cigar has lost its attractions.

Gamblers are as a rule smokers of the finest goods, but they are as customers very erratic, owing to the different changes of fortune which they experience. For weeks and weeks a member of the fraternity may present himself at the same cigar counter and smoke his twenty-five cent cigars. Suddenly some day he appears and says he is tired of the brand and will try a nickel cigar. The clerk asks no questions and in a short time he returns to his twenty-five cent weeds. The increase in a young man's salary can always be detected by the observant cigar clerk, as the price of the cigar which the youthful customer smokes goes up in preportion.

There is one class of customers who are separate and distinct from the general line of smokers; they are the youngsters who smoke cigarettes. The peculiarities of the cigarette smoker have often been described but in a cigar store he shows up under a calcium light. They generally come in pairs, buy a bunch of the toys and hold an animated discussion as to the merits of some brand which is "too awfully utter." Then they light their cigarettes, and stationing themselves in the door, act as cigar signs until their noon hour is up. Their physique is in marked contrast to that of consumers of good cigars.

It is a fact not generally known that the smoking of cigarettes has a most injurious effect upon the growth of the mustache as the poison generated while smoking acts upon the mucous lining of the upper lip, thus stunting the growth of the hirsute appendage. It is not the intention of the reporter to ruin the cigarette manufacturers, but if this fact becomes generally known cigarettes are in danger of being a drug in the market.

A House With a History.

In a very short time the building on New York avenue, near Fourteenth street, Washington, long known as Chamberlain's Club House, will be owned by the Young Men's Christian Association, and after being remodeled, it will be occupied as association headquarters. Of all the sporting houses, restaurants and saloons in Washington, Chamberlain's is perhaps the most noted. Men of all classes have assembled and regaled themselves there. It has been the scene of many political and other plots, and by men of convivial dispositions it was considered the most complete establishment south of New York. Its location and its peculiar architecture were features in its favor and enhanced its value.

The property was originally owned by the McCleary estate and, with the building was valued at about $28,000. It passed out of the hands of the McClearys and was purchased for the above sum by the famous Washington Club, Governor A. R. Shepherd, president, and its members, including Hallet Kilbourn, General Grant and many others who figured in the celebrated real estate pool and other great steals, etc., which have developed here since the late war. Temporarily the Washington Club leased the mansion to the Chinese Legation. Subsequently the club fitted it up lavishly and took possession themselves. For several years the club flourished and schemes and plots of every character were concocted within its richly appointed parlors. Great sums of money were squandered at cards and sumptuous dinners were frequent events there. John Chamberlain finally secured it. For a long time he conducted it on a royal plan and it became even more famous than ever. The last two years, however, were without profit. Chamberlain appeared to be neglectful of his business and the great crowd of sporting and public men who had been his constant patrons began to lessen and to seek their peculiar pleasures elsewhere. Chamberlain concluded to move.

The Washington Club, being in a much demoralized state financially, concluded to sell the property, and found purchasers in the Young Men's Christian Association. The price paid was $36,000. The change is generally regretted by all the prominent sporting men, but the religious element appear to be jubilant over the fact that the halls and rooms that once resounded to the jingle of champagne glasses and the sounds of ribald jests will soon echo hymns and give back the notes of the church organ.

Nice Napkins.

The napkins at hotels are now folded, in a half wet condition, into all sorts of shapes—a goose, a swan, a ship, a high boot are all favorite and fanciful designs—but it is a dirty fashion, requiring the manipulation of hands that are not always fresh, and the napkin must be damp at the folding, so it is not always dry when shaken out. Nothing is so unhealthy as a damp napkin. It is the death of a delicate and nervous lady, a man with the rose cold, a person with the neuralgia or rheumatism, and it is offensive to every one. Never allow your waiter to put on a napkin unless it has been well aired. There is often a conspiracy between the waiter and the laundress in great houses, both wishing to shirk work, and the napkins not done up in time are hurried on to the table damp, which is the height of vulgarity.

The mistress of the house should have a large chest of reserved napery which is not used every day, but which must all be washed and aired once a year at least, to keep it from moulding and getting yellow. Our Dutch ancestors were very fond of enriching this chest, and many a house keeper in New York and Albany is to-day using linen brought from Holland three hundred years ago. That made in Ireland has, however, taken the place for us of all other napery. It is good, cheap and sometimes very handsome, and if it can be bought unadulterated with cotton will last many years.

Too much starch should never be used in napkins. No one wishes to wipe a delicate lip on a board, and a stiff napkin comes very near being a board.

AGRICULTURE.

Fertilizing Value of Clover Sod.—The great fertilizing value contained in a good clover sod does not seem to be appreciated or believed by farmers generally. According to experiments and analysis made in Germany to determine the number of pounds of roots and stubble contained in an acre of clover sod to the depth of ten inches, it is shown that there were 8921 pounds, which contained 191 pounds of nitrogen, beside considerable potash and phosphoric acid. The 191 pounds of nitrogen at 20 cents a pound would be worth $38.20. Undoubtedly the acre of sod which contained roots enough to afford such a large amount of nitrogen was produced on land in a high state of cultivation; but suppose that an acre of sod contained only one-half as much nitrogen, or 95 pounds, worth $19. How could the farmer supply an equal amount of fertilizers to his soil so cheaply and so easily as by clover raising? The clover root is rich in nitrogen, a fertilizer which is the most costly of any element of plant food offered in the market. It is just the fertilizer needed for the growth of wheat and corn. A crop of wheat yielding twenty-five bushels of grain contains in the stem and grain about sixty pounds of nitrogen, or only about one-third the amount found to be contained in an acre of good clover sod in Germany. Hence it would be inferred that a clover sod would be an excellent preparation of the land for a wheat crop, and this has been found in practice to be the case. In England much dependence is placed upon the clover sod as a preparation of the soil for the wheat crop. The clover sod is equally valuable as a preparation of the soil for a corn crop. Clover raising can be made to do great service in enriching farms and renovating worn-out land. More clover should be grown, and the land seeded with it oftener. Dr. Voelcker, in England, found that the clover sod was most valuable as a fertilizer, after having been mown two seasons for hay. The roots then had attained their full development and were then richest in fertilizing elements. What farmers need to do, in order to avail themselves of the full advantage of this crop, is to turn the sod under when full of roots, raise a crop of grain or corn, and seed to clover again. Cut the clover two years for hay, turn under the sod, sow to grain or plant corn and seed to clover again and so on, turning under a good clover sod every three or four years until the land is renovated. Whatever barn manure or other fertilizers can be spared for use on the land will hasten the process."

Here is a remedy, or preventive of the chicken cholera, which I have successfully used for two years. While my neighbors have been losing nearly their entire flock mine have been healthy and I have never had a case to my knowledge: Take a barrel, saw it asunder in halves, put about 3 quarts of unslaked lime in one of the halves together with half a pound or one pound to suit the necessity) of alum; fill the half barrel with water; when slaked and settled take from one pint to one quart (as the case requires) and put it in every pail of water given the fowls to drink. The lime will answer for a second half barrel of water, but the same quantity of alum should be added as before. If continued daily during the sickly season I can, from my experience, assure our readers that their fowls will not be troubled with the chicken cholera.

Of hot milk as a stimulant the *Medical Record* says: "Milk heated too much above 100 degrees Fahrenheit loses for a time a degree of its sweetness and density. No one who, fatigued by over-exertion of body or mind, has ever experienced the reviving influence of a tumbler of this beverage, heated as hot as it can be sipped, will willingly forego a resort to it because of its being rendered somewhat less acceptable to the palate. The promptness with which its cordial influence is felt is indeed surprising. Some portion of it seems to be digested and appropriated almost immediately, and many who now fancy they need alcoholic stimulants when exhausted by fatigue will find in this ample draught an equivalent that will be abundantly satisfying and far more enduring in its effects."

Ashes.—Especially unleached, should never be mixed with putrescible manures of any kind, (of which hen manure is one,) for the reason that ashes have a greater or less tendency to liberate the gaseous ammonia contained in the manure. Presuming the proposed fertilizer is intended for wheat: the better way would be to first pulverize the hen manure as fine as need be and mix therewith an equal quantity of bone dust and double the quantity of rich earth, letting the same lie in compost, to be drilled in with the wheat at the rate of 4 0 pounds to the acre, and using the ashes for some other purpose, either for corn in the spring or sowing broadcast (and as thick as you please) on the wheat as soon as up.

Cultivation of Small Fruits.—Every-one owning or cultivating the soil, whether in large tracts or a small garden plot, should plant small fruits, for they are even more than a luxury, they are a real necessity in maintaining health and avoiding heavy doctor bills. Fruit grown on one's own place is much better than that bought in the markets, as it is always fresh and thoroughly ripened, making it more palatable and easier digested. Enough small fruit plants should be set out to at least supply the family needs, and if there be any surplus it can be sold or put up for winter use.

When cows are fed with a liberality that develops a full flow of milk, they will not overload with a food so little concentrated as green grass. The fact that they do overload is an evidence that their previous food was scanty for profit, and consequently that load had been endured on account of it. When a change is to be made the herd should be admitted gradually to the new feed, and they should be supplied with all the salt and water they desire. The increase in the new ration should never be so great as to change the flavor of the milk.

Dairy farming is more difficult and laborious than sheep farming. Sheep culture has many advantages over cattle-raisings as also over dairying. There is a necessity of sheep-husbandry for meat production. The rapid increase of population, the scarcity and increasing price of beef, the inferiority of pork in healthiness and nutrition, tend to the increase of mutton-eating.

Cabbage worms can be kept within bounds, if not completely destroyed, by the use of Tansy. Make a strong decoction of plant and add a small quantity of saltpeter and sprinkle the cabbage plants when you find the worm has commenced its work. Try this and save your cabbage. The addition of saltpeter will prove a good fertilizer as well as a destroyer of the worm.

Turnips are healthful for horses. They should be cut in thin slices, or, what is better, pulped finely and mixed with a little meal and some salt. Rutabagas are better than white turnips.

DOMESTIC.

Wedding Cake.—Prepare your ingredients the day before making your cake. Pick and stone four pounds of the best raisins; do not use the seedless raisins for the cake; wash and pick over four pounds of currants; drain them in a colander and spread them on dishes to dry, or you may sprinkle them with Indian meal, rubbing the meal well through the currants, and sifting them in a sieve to clear them from it; cut up two pounds of citron in thin pieces, and when just ready to use the fruit strew it thickly with flour; grate four nutmegs and mix them with a tablespoonful of ground mace, two tablespoonfuls of ground cinnamon, and a small half teaspoonful of ground cloves; sift these spices and mix well together in a cup; mix together two large wine glasses of wine, one of brandy and one of rose water: cream together one pound of powdered sugar and fifteen ounces of best butter; beat twelve eggs until perfectly smooth and thick, and stir them gradually into the creamed butter and sugar, together with a pound of flour which you have sifted in a basin; then add by degrees the fruit, spice and liquor, and stir the whole very hard at the last; line your pans with well-greased paper, and bake in a moderate oven for six hours at least; ice it the next morning, first dredging flour over the outside, and then wiping with a towel; almond icing is very nice for this cake.

Fried Chicken.—First, be sure and get a young chicken; clean nicely inside and out; instead of cutting it into small pieces, cut it in only two, down the centre of the back; flatten it out, break the breast bone with a rolling pin, wash it off quickly with cold water and wipe dry with a clean towel; do not let it remain in the water. Have ready a pan with about two ounces of butter which has been browned; put in the chicken and dip the butter over it; turn it every five minutes and baste with the brown butter between the turning; when half done salt and pepper to taste; make a gravy of milk or cream; take a tablespoonful of flour stirred smooth for thickening the gravy.

Salt pork for boiling should have lean streaks running through it. From such a piece cut two pounds or more, according to size of family, scrape the rind well, wash clean, then put it to boil in cold soft water; boil one hour, then change the water, filling up with boiling water from tea kettle; boil another hour, then take it from the water, lay it on a tin and set in a well-heated oven to bake half an hour. Incline the tin, letting the pork rest in the upper part, so that the grease, as it fries out, may drip away from the meat. Turn the pork from side to side that it may crust nicely. Turn the grease from the tin as it fills up, so the pork will not rest in it when baking. Serve hot and see if the men like it.

Ragout of Turkey.—Cut the cold turkey that is left over from a roast or boil into bits an inch long; put in a sauce pan the gravy left from the roast, adding a little water if the quantity be small; and a tablespoonful of butter, a teaspoonful of pungent sauce, half a teaspoonful of cloves, a little grated nutmeg, and a little salt; when it boils up put in the meat; stew very gently for ten minutes, and then stir in a tablespoonful of cranberry or currant jelly, a teaspoonful of browned flour, wet in a little cold water, and a wineglassful of sherry or Madeira; boil up once, and serve in a covered dish. A ragout without spice, jelly, or wine is generally preferred.

Cream Puffs.—One-half pound butter, three-quarters pound flour, eight eggs, one pint of water. Stir the butter with the water, which should be warm; place upon the stove and bring to a boil; add the flour and boil one minute, stirring constantly; take from the fire and let cool. Beat the eggs very light and add to the cooled paste, first the yolks and then the whites. Drop in large spoonfuls upon buttered paper, though they are nicer shaped baked in muffin-rings placed in a dripping-pan. They must be placed far enough apart so as not to run into each other. When cold, cut out the center with a sharp knife, and fill them with thin-boiled custard, Season with lemon or vanilla.

Baked Ham.—Make a thick paste of flour and water (not boiled), and cover the entire ham with it, bone and all; put in a pan, on a spider or two muffin rings, or anything that will keep it an inch from the bottom, and bake in a hot oven; if a small ham, fifteen minutes for each pound; if large, twenty minutes; the oven should be hot when put in. The paste forms a hard crust around the ham, and the skin comes off with it. Try this, and you will never cook a ham in any other way.

Cream Rice Pudding.—Wash four ounces of rice, (cost 3 cents,) through two waters, put it into a baking dish with three ounces of sugar, and a teaspoonful of flavoring (cost 3 cents,) pour in one quart and a pint of milk, (cost 12 cents,) and put it into a moderate oven to bake an hour and a half, or until it is of a creamy consistency. This pudding is very delicate and wholesome, and costs 15 cents.

To Restore the Hair After Illness.—Equal parts of best brandy and strong black tea, shaken well together and rubbed well into the roots of the hair once daily, will usually restore the hair after long illness. Be careful not to scratch or irritate the scalp with rough combing and brushing. The mixture should be made at least once in three days, even in cool weather.

Coal tar from gas works mixed to the consistency of mortar with finely sifted coal ashes or road dust, is recommended for leaks in gutters or valleys or around chimneys. It is also thought that it may be equally useful over an imperfect roof previously laid with felt or paper.

Camphorice for Chapped Hands.—Melt spermaceti, one drachm, with almond oil, one ounce, and add powdered camphor, one drachm. It will be improved by adding a couple of drachms of glycerine, using as much less of the almond oil.

To Destroy Warts.—Dissolve as much common washing soda as the water will take up; wash the warts with this for a minute or two and let them dry without wiping. Keep the water in a bottle and repeat the washing often and it will take away the largest warts.

To fricassee eggs take hard-boiled eggs and roll them in bread crumbs seasoned with salt and pepper and nutmeg, and fry them a delicate brown in butter.

To cure inflammatory rheumatism take half an ounce of pulverized saltpetre, put in half a pint of sweet oil; bathe the parts effected, and a sound cure will be speedily effected.

HUMOROUS.

Her favorite name: There is to be a wedding soon, the way to which was paved with so much delicate ingenuity by the lady in the case that it is worth recording. The gentleman had been an accepted suitor for months, but had never even remotely alluded to the wedding day, and the lady, tired with so much waiting, made up her mind to prompt him a little on the first favorable occasion. It happened in this way; They were sitting in the garden, and as was his custom he was making himself agreeable by gallant speeches, in one of which he alluded to her as "darling." He emphasized the name by a tender pressure of the hand, and remarked that "darling" was the sweetest word in the English language for him. "Do you think so?" she asked in a tremulous voice; "there is another name that to me is far sweeter." "What is it, darling?" asked the lover rapturously. "Just a little word of four letters—wife," she answered, with a gentle confusion, and there was nothing left for him but to ask her to decide the day when he might call her by her favorite name.

Suffering Women.

There is but a very small proportion of the women of this nation that do not suffer from some of the diseases for which Kidney-Wort is a specific. When the bowels have become costive, headache torments, kidneys out of fix, or piles distress, take a package and its wonderful tonic and renovating power will cure you and give new life.—*Watchman.*

Young America: "Guess I won't take in the school to-day," said a Carson urchin with an *Appeal* in his hand. "Why not?" "Concordia has fallen off ten cents and I don't dare to show up until it picks up again." "What have the fluctuations of Concordia got to do with your studies?" "A good deal," answered the boy. "My teacher has one hundred shares of the stock and when it falls off a few cents we all catch it heavy. I keep my eye on the list and when there's a break you bet I don't go to school. I play sick. Golly! how she basted me the time Mount Diablo busted down to two dollars. My mother's been patchin' my pants now ever since the big break in Sierra Nevada, and if the market don't take a turn pretty soon I'm goin' to quit the public school and go to work on a ranch."

Answer this.—Is there a person living who ever saw a case of ague, biliousness, nervousness, or neuralgia, or any disease of the stomach, liver, or kidneys that Hop Bitters will not cure?

The old woman kept a private bottle from which she refreshed herself from time to time, as she felt the need, though none of the family knew it. One evening her daughter, in rummaging through the pantry for doughnuts for her beau, spied the bottle, and had the curiosity to draw the cork and apply her nose to the aperture, at which moment the old lady hove in sight and angrily demanded: "Well, are you any wiser than you were? What do you suppose it is" "I don't know what it is, mamma," answered the shrinking maiden, "but it smells just like Charlie's moustache."

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876, I was taken with BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the Hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead, I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past.

BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA cures pain in Man or Beast. For use externally or internally.

It is related of a young American clergyman who was traveling this summer in England in company with an Englishman, that he kept his eyes on the landscape, and his companion said, "I suppose you are not accustomed to such rapid travelling, but I beg to assure you there is no danger." "Thank you," the American replied, "I have been accustomed all my life to going faster than this, but I am expecting this train to run off the little island."

Mother Shipton's prophecy is supposed to be about four hundred years old, and every phrophecy has been fulfilled except the last—the end of the world in 1881. Buy your Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, the great natural hair restorer, before the world comes to an end.

"Now, my son," said a West Side cabinet maker to his little boy, "you must remember that sins are like nails driven into a post. Repentance is merely pulling the nails out, but the scars—the holes remain." "But, I say," interrupted the youth, "can't we kinder putty 'em up, as you do the worm holes in the rotton bass-wood that you use to make real English oak bedroom sets?"

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passages, diseased discharges, cured by Buchupaiba $1 at druggists. Prepaid by express, $1.25, 6 for $5. E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J.

Churchyard luck: "How many children have you now?" a lady asked an old servant the other day. "Fourteen," he replied. "A large family, indeed." "Yes, ma'am," said the philosophic retainer; but you see I'm not like many of my neighbors; I've never had any churchyard luck with my children—they all lived."

Pure cod liver oil, from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., N. Y. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians declare it superior to all other oils.

Chapped hands, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Bachelor ladies: Emily (little sister): "What a large family the spinsters must be! I hear in church every Sunday that some of them are going to be married." Frances (elder sister): "O you little stupid! Don't you know what spinsters are? Bachelor ladies, of course."

Pimples and Humors on the Face.—In this condition of the skin, the "Vegetine" is the great remedy, as it acts directly upon the cause. It cleanses and purifies the blood, thereby causing humors of all kinds to disappear.

Arithmetical: She—"This is a pretty hour of the night for you to come home, after promising me to be home at a quarter of twelve. He (pointing to the clock)—"Well, ain't three a quarter of twelve? It ain't my fault you don't know arithmetic."

THE ONE GREAT MEDICINE.

Without doubt there are now, and have been for years past, several medicines of remarkable merit before the public—medicines which have been used, in very many cases, with excellent success. The names of these will readily recur to our readers, and they are the names of preparations whose worth, for certain purposes, no one is supposed to deny. But we are fully justified, by undeniable and notorious facts, in saying, and we do unhesitatingly say, that the one great medicine of the present day—the medicine, we mean, which now stands pre-eminent above all others—is the famous Vegetine of Mr. H. R. Stevens of Boston. Some of the undeniable facts respecting this famous medicine are these:

First, it is astonishingly efficient in really curing the various diseases for which it is especially compounded and intended.

Second, it acts with a celerity which is generally very surprising. A single bottle has often either cured the user of a serious difficulty, or brought about a most agreeable change, while a very few bottles have in thousands of instances affected the complete cure of a long standing disease which had previously baffled the skill of the best physicians.

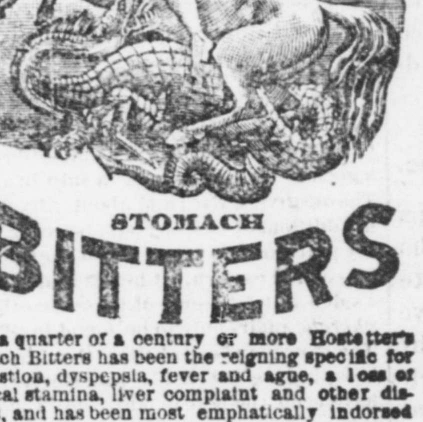
Third, it acts directly upon the blood, of which it is the only powerful and thorough purifier.

Fourth, the testimonials in support of these facts and the extraordinary worth of this medicine are from well-known and most respectable men and women, and, in many instances, from persons holding the highest social positions. They are not certificates from unknown and irresponsible individuals. We, ourselves, know the very high estimation in which Vegetine is held in one of the best families in the city.

There is, in short, and can be, no doubt or mistake whatever about the unprecedented and surprising efficacy, value and success of the Vegetine. As a purifier of the blood and a quick renovator and invigorator of the human system, physical and mental, no medicine, as is now generally conceded, has ever been devised and compounded at all equal to it; and, as a speedy and thorough cure for such complaints as catarrh, cough, stomach weakness and faintness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, cancerous humors, scrofula, rheumatism, kidney and some other equally serious complaints, Vegetine altogether surpasses any and all other known medicinal preparations. The rapidity with which this great medicine has won its way into all parts of this country and various foreign ones since its discovery and introduction, not many years ago, is something alike surprising and confirmatory of its intrinsic excellence.—Providence, (R. I.) Gazette.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED



STOMACH BITTERS

For a quarter of a century or more Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been the reigning specific for indigestion, dyspepsia, fever and ague, a loss of physical stamina, liver complaint and other disorders, and has been most emphatically indorsed by medical men as a health and strength restorative. It counteracts a tendency to premature decay, and sustains and comforts the aged and infirm.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.

A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop B

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.

D.I.C. is an absolute and irrestible cure for Drunkeness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y and Toronto, Ont.

NOTHING IN THE WORLD EQUAL TO IT FOR THE CURE OF

ULCERS, SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, BOILS, SOREEYES, SCALD HEAD, OLD SCRES, MERCURIAL DISEASES AND MALARIA.

DOCTOR LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

CATARRH, RHEUMATISM, ITCH, ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS, FOR LOSS OF APPETITE, NAUSEA OF STOMACH AND INDIGESTION. IT HAS NO EQUAL.

R. E. SELLERS & CO. PITTSBURGH, PA.

"SELLERS LIVER PILLS" FOR LIVER COMPLAINT, FEVER & AGUE, HEADACHE, MALARIA, CONSTIPATION, &c.

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THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington Vt.

Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

KIDNEY-WORT

DRS. J. N. & J. B. HOBENSACK.

THOSE AFFLICTED WITH THE EFFECTS OF INDISCRETION AND MERCURIALIZATION should not hesitate to consult J. N. and J. B. HOBENSACK, of 206 North Second street, Philadelphia, either by mail or by person, during the hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 6 to 9 P. M.

Advice free. Whosoever would know his condition and the way to improve it should read "WISDOM IN A NUTSHELL." Sent on receipt of three-cent stamp.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 100

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NO. 329 NORTH FIFTEENTH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa. 15 years' experience. (Established for treatment with purely vegetable medicines.) Dr. Lobb's long experience in the treatment of diseases enables him to guarantee a cure in all cases. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Call in person or by letter. Office hours: 11 to 2 and 7 to 10 evening.

Those answering an Advertisement will confer a favor upon the Advertiser and the Publisher by stating that they saw the advertisement in this journal (naming the paper).

A strict husband: "Madam" is preparing about 10.30 p. m. to go out "for the evening." as she is accustomed to do rather too frequently to please "monsieur," who has made up his mind for the fiftieth time to assert himself. The following dialogue ensues: Monsieur—"Where are you going, my dear?" Madam—Where I please." "But when will you be back?" "When I choose, sir." "Ah, yes! of course! But no later: I should not permit that."

A Smart Man

is one who does his work quickly and well. This is what Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" does as a blood-purifier and strengthener. It arouses the torpid liver, purifies the blood, and is the best remedy for consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs.

Over-shooting: A grave and dignified D. D., after listening to the recitation of the catechism by a class of children, was asked to make a few remarks to them, whereupon he arose and said: "I desire, my young friends, to express an unqualified approbation of this exercise. I regard the catechism as the most admirable epitome of religious belief extant." The superintendent pulled his sleeve and asked him to explain the word epitome, which he elucidated as follows: "By epitome, children, I mean—that is—it is synonymous with synopsis!"

Extravagance

is a crime; and ladies *can not afford* to do without Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which by preserving and restoring health, preserves and restores that beauty which depends upon health.

"I feel I am growing old," says the lady, mincingly, to her guests; "for really I am beginning to lose my hair" (Of course she has bushels of it, and it is black as a raven's wing.) "Then, ma," exclaims her little child, with the innocent frankness of innocency, "why don't you lock up the drawer when you put it away at night?"

Beautiful Women

are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities, which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By druggists.

All gone: A Sunday-school teacher asked a pupil how many sacraments there were. "There ain't any more left." "Why, what do you mean?" "Well, I heard that our sick neighbor received the last sacrament yesterday; so there can't be any left over."

New Bloomfield, Miss., Jan 2, 1880.

I wish to say to you that I have been suffering for the last five years with a severe itching all over. I have heard of Hop Bitters and have tried it. I have used up four bottles, and it has done me more good than all the doctors and medicines that they could use on or with me. I am old and poor but feel to bless you for such a relief by your medicine and from torment of the doctors. I have had fifteen doctors at me. One gave me seven ounces of solution of arsenic; another took four quarts of blood from me. All they could tell was that it was skin sickness. Now, after these four bottles of your medicine, my skin is well, clean and smooth as ever. HENRY KNOCHE.

It was the fourth set of kittens which had been drowned, and the young woman of the house did not mean to stand it any longer, and she rushed in to her mother. "Now, mamma," she cried, "it is a shame to waste cats in this way, and you must be more saving!"

Kidney-Wort moves the bowels regularly, cleanses the blood, and radically cures kidney disease, gravel, piles, bilious headache, and pains which are caused by disordered liver and kidneys. Thousands have been cured—why should you not try it? Your druggist will tell you that it is one of the most successful medicines ever known. It is sold in both Dry and Liquid form, and its action is positive and sure in either.—*Dallas, Tex., Herald.*

A school teacher was asking her little girls the other day questions in regard to the growth of plants, and on putting the question "What makes the flowers?" one of them presently answered—"The buds."

Women that have been bedridden for years have been completely cured by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Please give me some ice-keam, mamma," said a little girl, not three years old. "Why do you want ice-cream, dear?" "Oh, because it makes my tongue feel happy, mamma."

Allen's Brain Food.

Cures Nervous Debility and Weakness of Generative Organs, $1 all druggists. Send for circular. Allen's Pharmacy 313 First av. N. Y.

"Now, Sammy, have you read the story of Joseph?" "Oh, yes, uncle." "Well then, what wrong did they do when they sold their brother." "They sold him too cheap."

Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer is the marvel of the age for all nerve diseases. All fits stopped free. Send to 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Oil paintings, much discolored by age have been restored by brushing them free from dust, and then being covered with a layer of shaving soap for a few minutes, after which they were thoroughly dried and soaked in nitro benzine.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

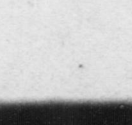
If a freshly-cut tuberose or any other white flower be placed in diluted scarlet ink, the liquid will be drawn up into it, coloring the veins.

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DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS.

Cures Consumption, Colds, Pneumonia, Influenza, Bronchial Difficulties, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. Consumption is not an incurable malady. HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

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Is a Positive Cure

for all these Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

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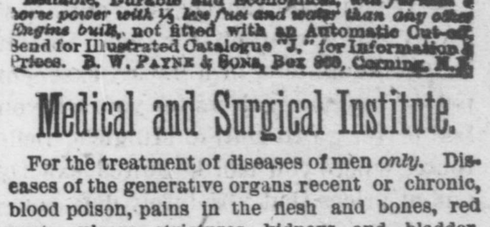
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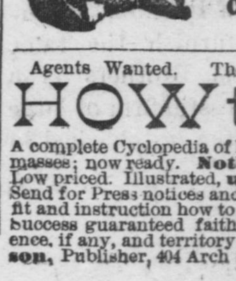


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